AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 9, as follows:

~~Figure 13 shows~~ Figures 13A and 13B show a plan view of a tank according to invention moored by cables when tidal flow in and out are at 180 degrees and moored by a monopile when tidal flow is at an angle B between inward and outward flows, respectively.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 16, line 12 with the following paragraph:

Since the tank 10 floats and is slidable relative to column 16 it is self-adjusting to changes in the height of water surface 28. Furthermore, since it can rotate on ~~monopile~~ column 16, which may be a monopile, it is self-adjusting to changes in the direction of water flow. This can be particularly important for tidal flows where inward and outward tidal flows are not at approximately 180 degrees to each other. This is shown in detail in ~~figure 13~~ figures 13A and 13B in which cables 33 can be used to moor tank 10 on monopiles ~~25~~ 35 when inward and outward flow are in substantially opposite directions or in river flows. A limited amount of rotation can be possible when using mooring cables if the attachment points of the cables are designed for this. However, a central ~~monopile~~ column 16 or monopile is typically used to mount tank 10 when inward and outward flows are at angle *B* with respect to one another. This allows rotation of tank 10 by angle *B* to align itself with the prevailing tidal flow.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 18, line 15 with the following paragraph:

~~Figure~~ Figures ~~8~~ 8a and 8b also ~~shows~~ show a tank similar to that in figure 6 and 7 but moored by cables 33 to a suitable mooring point either above or below water level. Figure 9A shows two symmetrical cross-sections, one more aerodynamic than the other, for use as hydroplanes and one aerofoil cross- section for use as hydroplane. Typically, symmetrical

shapes are preferred and aerodynamic shapes are preferred most of all.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 19, line 7 with the following paragraph:

Figures ~~14~~ 14a. to 18 show the use of a prime mover 40 mounted about a column 16, monopile, or moored via cables 33 and provided with hydroplanes 22 causing prime mover 40 to rise or fall on the reverse of these hydroplanes. Several different kinds of power conversion means are provided for converting the oscillating motion of prime mover 40 into usable forms of power, whether this is water stored at a higher level, mechanical rotation, electrical power, hydraulic power and so on. Whist tank 10 is typically buoyant, prime mover 40 is typically partially buoyant so that it is submerged when at rest. Prime mover 40 rises and falls in exactly the same way as tank 10 by reversing the inclination of hydroplanes 22 or control members 22D as previously described. Thus, prime mover 40 oscillates up and down in the direction of arrow 32.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 19, line 22 with the following paragraph:

In ~~figure~~ figures ~~14~~ 14a and 14b, a hydraulic piston pumps fluid within a control chamber 44 to generate power or connects to a crank.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 19, line 25 with the following paragraph:

In ~~figure~~ figures ~~15~~ 15a and 15b, a similar hydraulic pump 42 is used though in this case control chamber 44 is located beneath the surface and is moored to the sea bed by cables 33. Thus, the prime mover 40 here floats above the sea bed. Typically column 16A, about which prime mover 40 is located, comprises slots through which members mounted on prime mover 40 project to drive pump 42 so causing the piston in hydraulic apparatus 42 to rise and fall. Also column 16A is open to the surface to permit access to the control chamber 44 and so that power

can be extracted for example by cables.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 20, line 6 with the following paragraph:

In ~~figure~~ figures ~~16~~ 16a-16b, shaft 42a rises and falls causing a crank system 43 to generate mechanical rotation which can be converted into electrical power or caused to drive a turbine.